

MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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Census numbers vital in creating labor market information

by Kate Kahle, Research Analyst, Research and Analysis Bureau, Workforce Services Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry

The universe count of the national population conducted each decade by the Bureau of the Census is primarily intended to apportion seats to the U.S. House of Representatives and for determining legislative

district boundaries, but it is also a rich source of socio-economic and demographic data in geographic detail. *See table on page 3.*

In Montana, Census data is used in several ways to create employment and unemployment estimates.

Census population data is used for the following processes in creation of these rates:

- to adjust establishment-based employment estimates to residency-based employment estimates,
- to estimate certain employment and unemployment components in the methodology for creating estimates, and
- to apportion employment and unemployment to each county to create substate estimates of employment and unemployment.

(Continued on next page)

2000 Census highlights:

- Montana's population is shifting to the more heavily urbanized areas of the state. However, some of the largest percent changes in population occurred in more rural counties which have a smaller population overall. Ravalli County was Montana's fastest growing county, with a 44.2 percent change from 1990 to 2000. Broadwater and Stillwater counties both had over 25 percent changes from 1990 to 2000.
- Montana's population grew 12.9 percent during the 90s. The actual numeric increase was the highest since the 1920s. (During the 20th century Montana's population grew 270 percent.)
- New demographic characteristics from the 2000 Census have also been released for Montana. They show that the male versus female population gap decreased since 1990, with approximately 449,500 males, and 452,700 females making up our population. Montana's male population increased 14 percent, while the female population increased 12 percent.
- In 1990, the largest share of Montana's population were "baby boomers" between 25 to 44 years of age. Ten years later, the "baby boomers" still make up the biggest share of the population, but are now between 35 and 54 years of age.
- Montana's Hispanic population grew by almost one-third over the last decade. Native American, Asian, and Pacific Islander populations also grew faster than the state average.

NEW: See Yellowstone County job projections by industry, 1998 - 2008, beginning on page 4.

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Population estimates are also used to create Equal Employment Opportunity data that includes the number of men and women in the labor force, the age distribution of the population, per capita personal income and occupational information. This information can be used to study a given area's economy. *See table on page 3.*

Looking at the distribution of census population change by county gives clues to what is happening in county economies. This distribution shows clear trends of movement from rural to urban areas.

Industry employment projections are created using census data. This data is added to other data sources to allocate employment for industries that typically work across the state and cannot be classified in one particular county.

Age data is used to project industry employment for industries that serve particular age groups. One example would be hospital employment. Using the historical population age 65 and over, employment needs can be projected using a projection of age 65 and over.

Census data is also used in combination with labor market information to produce allocations for federal funding.

- The Workforce Investment Act provides training to adult, youth and dislocated worker populations. Funding is determined by using both census and unemployment data to decide where funding should be allocated based on the highest concentration of unemployment and population.
- Areas of Substantial Unemployment are areas with higher than normal unemployment. Contiguous areas with unemployment over 6.5 percent are given preferential treatment when funding for Workforce Investment Act training is allocated. Census data is used as the source of population for employment and unemployment down to the census tract level.
- The Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program makes funding available to emergency food and shelter programs to help people in need of emergency assistance. Funding is determined using a combination of census population, census poverty levels and unemployment levels.

These are only some of the ways new census data will be used. So far, population and demographic characteristics have been released. Economic and social characteristics will become available next year, and much more detailed information will be released in the future.

Montana 2000 Census data can be obtained from the Census and Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce. Information is available via the Internet at <http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us/>.

Census data for all of the nation can be obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau at <http://www.census.gov>.

Demographic profiles available

Demographic profiles prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau are available for every state and county in the nation, along with many cities. The profiles provide population distribution by sex, age group, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and relationship to the householder. They also provide the distribution of households and housing units by household type, housing occupancy and housing tenure.

To find demographic profiles on the Internet, go to <http://factfinder.census.gov/> and click on "Demographic Profiles."

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Montana Demographic Data from 2000 Census

Total Population, Sex, Race, Hispanic or Latino Origin, and Age 18 Years and Over

COUNTY	RACE													Total Population Age 18 Years and Over
	ONE RACE										Hispanic or Latino Origin*			
	Total Population	Male	Female	Total One Race	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race		Two or More Races		
Montana	902,195	449,480	452,715	886,465	817,229	2,692	56,068	4,691	470	5,315	15,730	18,081	672,133	
Beaverhead	9,202	4,713	4,489	9,093	8,821	17	134	17	4	100	109	246	6,942	
Big Horn	12,671	6,249	6,422	12,318	4,638	5	7,560	28	1	86	353	465	8,137	
Blaine	7,009	3,460	3,549	6,901	3,685	12	3,180	6	2	16	108	70	4,722	
Broadwater	4,385	2,236	2,149	4,341	4,255	12	51	5	3	15	44	58	3,280	
Carbon	9,552	4,785	4,767	9,457	9,272	24	65	34	0	62	95	169	7,259	
Carter	1,360	662	698	1,353	1,341	1	5	2	0	4	7	8	999	
Cascade	80,357	39,756	40,601	78,457	72,897	900	3,394	652	67	547	1,900	1,949	59,445	
Chouteau	5,970	2,997	2,973	5,927	5,015	5	873	14	6	14	43	40	4,249	
Custer	11,696	5,724	5,972	11,583	11,347	11	149	30	6	40	113	177	8,757	
Daniels	2,017	988	1,029	1,982	1,937	0	26	5	2	12	35	32	1,571	
Dawson	9,059	4,490	4,569	9,001	8,826	23	111	12	1	28	58	81	6,963	
Deer Lodge	9,417	4,703	4,714	9,263	9,028	16	167	34	1	17	154	155	7,295	
Fallon	2,837	1,434	1,403	2,824	2,797	4	9	10	1	3	13	11	2,113	
Fergus	11,893	5,787	6,106	11,755	11,548	10	140	23	0	34	138	96	8,974	
Flathead	74,471	36,911	37,560	73,353	71,689	113	856	346	44	305	1,118	1,061	55,184	
Gallatin	67,831	35,274	32,557	67,022	65,251	156	598	606	43	368	809	1,047	52,932	
Garfield	1,279	660	619	1,276	1,268	1	5	1	1	0	3	5	966	
Glacier	13,247	6,553	6,694	12,930	4,693	11	8,186	9	7	24	317	159	8,623	
Golden Valley	1,042	539	503	1,040	1,033	0	6	1	0	0	2	13	754	
Granite	2,830	1,450	1,380	2,778	2,724	0	36	4	1	13	52	36	2,144	
Hill	16,673	8,306	8,367	16,286	13,263	15	2,884	62	3	59	387	208	11,966	
Jefferson	10,049	5,045	5,004	9,882	9,654	14	127	42	7	38	167	149	7,251	
Judith Basin	2,329	1,209	1,120	2,309	2,297	1	8	2	0	1	20	13	1,705	
Lake	26,507	13,028	13,479	25,526	18,922	31	6,306	79	11	177	981	668	19,067	
Lewis and Clark	55,716	27,360	28,356	54,818	53,046	111	1,137	287	28	209	898	843	41,448	
Liberty	2,158	1,063	1,095	2,152	2,141	0	2	7	0	2	6	4	1,601	
Lincoln	18,837	9,542	9,295	18,487	18,100	21	226	59	7	74	350	271	14,065	
McCone	1,977	987	990	1,950	1,917	6	21	6	0	0	27	19	1,486	
Madison	6,851	3,465	3,386	6,756	6,647	3	36	18	0	52	95	130	5,281	
Meagher	1,932	968	964	1,913	1,878	0	20	3	1	11	19	29	1,449	
Mineral	3,884	2,000	1,884	3,787	3,673	8	75	20	1	10	97	61	2,942	
Missoula	95,802	47,875	47,927	94,016	90,073	261	2,193	978	80	431	1,786	1,543	73,885	
Musselshell	4,497	2,196	2,301	4,444	4,358	3	57	7	2	17	53	72	3,446	
Park	15,694	7,745	7,949	15,511	15,168	63	145	56	5	74	183	288	11,999	
Petroleum	493	259	234	491	489	0	1	0	0	1	2	6	365	
Phillips	4,601	2,305	2,296	4,505	4,115	7	350	15	1	17	96	53	3,345	
Pondera	6,424	3,169	3,255	6,329	5,374	6	929	9	3	8	95	54	4,524	
Powder River	1,858	916	942	1,849	1,810	0	33	2	0	4	9	11	1,364	
Powell	7,180	4,228	2,952	7,015	6,643	36	252	31	0	53	165	140	5,655	
Prairie	1,199	619	580	1,185	1,175	0	6	2	0	2	14	8	975	
Ravalli	36,070	17,910	18,160	35,552	34,883	49	319	108	35	158	518	678	26,839	
Richland	9,667	4,801	4,866	9,585	9,335	9	141	17	1	82	82	209	7,006	
Roosevelt	10,620	5,264	5,356	10,351	4,347	5	5,921	46	5	27	269	131	6,948	
Rosebud	9,383	4,712	4,671	9,194	6,043	22	3,041	27	0	61	189	219	6,240	
Sanders	10,227	5,166	5,061	9,957	9,400	13	485	31	1	27	270	159	7,794	
Sheridan	4,105	2,039	2,066	4,057	3,982	4	50	12	1	8	48	44	3,164	
Silver Bow	34,606	17,108	17,498	34,131	32,998	54	704	149	21	205	475	950	26,407	
Stillwater	8,195	4,178	4,017	8,098	7,934	11	57	17	2	77	97	165	6,124	
Sweet Grass	3,609	1,800	1,809	3,562	3,500	2	20	12	1	27	47	54	2,672	
Teton	6,445	3,174	3,271	6,350	6,207	12	98	6	0	27	95	73	4,688	
Toole	5,267	2,716	2,551	5,155	4,945	8	168	16	1	17	112	61	3,922	
Treasure	861	439	422	856	830	1	14	3	0	8	5	13	622	
Valley	7,675	3,802	3,873	7,538	6,765	10	723	19	1	20	137	60	5,747	
Wheatland	2,259	1,118	1,141	2,222	2,191	3	13	4	5	6	37	25	1,653	
Wibaux	1,068	513	555	1,059	1,047	2	5	2	0	3	9	4	792	
Yellowstone	129,352	63,084	66,268	126,933	120,014	580	3,950	698	57	1,634	2,419	4,788	96,387	

*Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Compiled by Census & Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce, 406-444-2896, <http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us/> and by the Research & Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor & Industry.

Job projections by industry for Yellowstone County 1998-2008

by Phil Brooks, Chief Economist, Research and Analysis Bureau, Workforce Services Division, Montana Department of Labor and Industry

Employment forecast to increase about 1.9 percent per year

Over the period 1998-2008 Yellowstone County employment is forecast to increase about 1.9 percent per year in comparison to the statewide projected increase of 1.5 percent. Yellowstone County's projected growth rate is higher than the statewide increase partly because of the continued shift of population and employment from rural to urban areas.

Most of the forecast employment increases are in the service-producing segments of both the Yellowstone and Montana economies. Within the service-producing segment, the largest absolute job gains are for business and health services for both Yellowstone County and Montana.

Slow growth is forecast overall for the goods-producing segments of the Yellowstone and Montana economies, with production agriculture payroll jobs projected to decline. The combined agriculture and forestry portion

of the Yellowstone County economy is forecast to increase modestly only because of the anomaly of including agricultural services as part of this category. This segment of the Montana economy is projected to decline in employment, since production agriculture is more important statewide.

Yellowstone County's annual job growth rate over the 1998-2008 period (1.9 percent) is projected to be less than the 2.6 percent annual rate for the previous 10 years. The period 1988-1998 was one of relatively strong growth for Yellowstone County and Montana, consequently one would expect that a single "best-estimate" projection for 1998 to 2008 might show lower growth.

Yellowstone County's projected growth rate is higher than the statewide increase partly because of the continued shift of population and employment from rural to urban areas.

About 1,700 additional jobs a year projected through 2008

Roughly 17,000 net additional jobs (difference between jobs created and jobs eliminated) are projected for Yellowstone County between 1998 and 2008—14,000 of which are estimated to be wage and salary jobs and 3,000 of which are projected to be self-employment jobs. This translates to about 1,700 net Yellowstone County jobs per year consisting of both wage and salary jobs (2.0 percent per year) and self-employment jobs (1.8 percent per year). The comparable growth rates statewide are 1.6 percent and 1.5 percent, respectively.

One would expect Montana's largest urban area to grow faster than statewide partly because of the historical movement of people from rural to urban areas and lower growth rates in most Montana rural counties. However, Yellowstone County self-employment jobs are forecast to have a lower growth rate than payroll jobs because some jobs are in production agriculture, which is projected to increase only slightly.

Most job growth in service-producing sectors

As is true statewide, most growth (about 13,000 net payroll jobs) in Yellowstone County is projected to be in the services-producing segment of the economy, which contains industries that do not produce a physical product. The largest service industry growth (2,700 jobs)

PLEASE NOTE:

- Because of the inherent uncertainty in predicting the future, all of the projections presented here should be interpreted as only a general approximation of the true future level of jobs overall or for a given industry.
- Since most job growth involves wage and salary (payroll) jobs, wage and salary jobs are emphasized.
- Statewide job projections referenced in this article are available in the Research and Analysis Bureau's *Job Projections for Montana's Industries and Occupations, 1998-2008* publication and on the bureau's website at <http://rad.dli.state.mt.us/>.

is forecast for business services. Within this sector, almost all the growth is in the personnel supply (employee leasing), computer services and telemarketing segments. A relatively large increase (2,000 jobs) is also forecast for health services, which is the largest service sector. Most of this growth is expected to be in hospitals and offices of health professionals. Eating and drinking places are projected to add about 1,000 jobs over the period. Other large increases are projected for amusement/recreational services (670); wholesale trade involving durable goods (670); motor vehicle dealers, gasoline service stations and parts stores (650); and various social services such as nonmedical residential care, counseling, etc. (610). These service industries represent a mixture of low- and high-paying jobs.

Job growth in goods-producing sectors much smaller

The overall job growth forecast for the goods-producing segment of the Yellowstone County (Billings area) economy through 2008 is much more modest than for service-type sectors. Wage and salary jobs are projected to continue to decline in production agriculture. Forecast job growth for mining is very modest (4 jobs per year), all in oil and gas extraction, which dominates the county's small mining sector. Construction payroll jobs are forecast to continue to grow (88 per year), particularly for special trade construction contractors, e.g., plumbing, electrical and roofing contractors. Manufacturing is estimated to be basically stagnant in job growth similar to the Montana and U.S. manufacturing sectors.

Please refer to the table on pages 9-10 for broadly-defined industry projections as well as for about 85 specific industries. Additional detail on 150 Yellowstone County industries is available on request.

Services jobs

Narrowly defined, **services** (referenced as "other private services" in the table accompanying this article) is a major part of the broader service-producing segment of the Yellowstone County, Montana, and U.S. economies. For Yellowstone County, it is projected to increase by about

7,500 net wage and salary jobs between 1998 and 2008. This increase accounts for more than half the additional payroll jobs for this time period.

(Information in the table on pages 9-10 details the variety of consumer, producer and professional services included in this category.)

Within the narrowly-defined services category, **business services** is projected to increase by roughly

2,700 wage and salary jobs between 1998 and 2008 (annual growth rate of 5.2 percent). Major components of this sector include temporary help agencies that supply workers to various industries, telemarketing (call centers), computer services and building maintenance services. Growth in this industry is part of a national trend. **Computer services** is forecast to be the component with the highest growth rate, with the personnel supply subsector forecast to have the largest employment increase of about 1,200 jobs. Average annual wages in 2000 ranged from about \$28,300 for computer and advertising services to roughly \$10,000 for building maintenance, reflecting in part differences in skill levels. Overall, Yellowstone County 2000 wages in business services averaged \$15,800—well below average for the county (\$26,700) and Montana (\$24,300).

Health services is expected to increase by about 2,000 payroll jobs, or an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent, higher than the industry's statewide rate of growth

because medical services are becoming more concentrated in the state's urban areas. This trend is expected to continue. Most of the job growth is forecast for the **hospital and health practitioners' office** segments of health services. Health services payroll jobs paid an average of \$38,300 in 2000, well above county and statewide averages. Within

health services, annual pay ranged from \$11,900 for home health care services to about \$83,700 on average in a medical doctor's office. Differences in required skills account for much of the pay differences.

Pieces of the low-paying **recreation, travel and tourism** industry are located within the narrowly-defined services category—namely **hotels and other lodging places**, and

Most growth in Yellowstone County is projected to be in the services-producing segment of the economy.

Health services is expected to increase by a higher rate than statewide because medical services are becoming more concentrated in the state's urban areas.

amusement and recreational services. This latter subsector is projected to increase by approximately 700 payroll jobs between 1998 and 2008. Average county 2000 wages for recreational services were about \$12,500. Hotels and other lodging places is projected to increase by about 200 payroll jobs, with 2000 average annual wages being similar to those within recreation services.

Social services is projected to increase by about 600 payroll jobs over the period, or an average of roughly 60 jobs per year. This is partly the result of the national trend toward shifting counseling and residential treatment programs away from situations where medical doctors are involved. Social services includes nonmedical individual and family social services, nonmedical residential care, child day care services—and job training and vocational rehabilitation services. Wages for 2000 in this sector averaged about \$16,000.

The narrowly-defined services category also includes the **engineering and management services** sector, which is projected to increase by roughly 500 payroll jobs through 2008. The sector is the second highest paying segment of narrowly-defined services. **Legal services** paid the highest, with \$42,500 average pay for Yellowstone County in 2000. **Engineering and management services** paid \$39,300 on average.

Retail trade jobs

Retail trade (a portion of the service-producing sector) is projected to add a total of about 260 payroll jobs yearly to Yellowstone County's economy between 1998 and 2008, accounting for roughly 20 percent of total additional payroll jobs. Retail trade generally is a low-paying segment of the Yellowstone County, Montana, and national economies.

About two-fifths of the retail payroll job increase—approximately 100 jobs per year—is projected to be in **eating and drinking places** (fast-food outlets, restaurants and bars).

Average 2000 wages in this sector were low at \$10,700, even if one added in tip income.

The **motor vehicle dealers, parts and service stations** retail trade sector is projected to increase by roughly 650 wage and salary jobs, with average wages of \$27,600. Most of the employment in this sector is not in gasoline

service stations, leading to higher than average wages. A major portion of the low-wage gasoline service stations and eating/drinking places industries serves out of state tourists and business travelers.

Other retail stores (e.g., sporting goods, used merchandise, drugstores and gift shops) serves both Montana residents and travelers to the state. The projected 1998 to 2008 payroll job increase for this retail sector is about 270 jobs. Average 2000 wages for other retail trade were \$16,000.

Wage and salary jobs in **general merchandise stores**, both discount and nondiscount, are projected to increase by about 250 over the 1998 to 2008 time period. Year 2000 annual wages were \$15,800.

Retail building materials stores are forecast to add 230 payroll jobs over the period, largely as the result of projected building construction activity. Year 2000 average annual wages were \$25,700. This is a higher-wage component of retail trade. Other components of retail trade—**home furnishings stores, clothing stores, and retail food stores**—are projected to have smaller job increases. The increase for food stores is basically zero.

Wholesale trade jobs

Wholesale trade, which primarily provides services to businesses, is projected to increase by about 1,100 payroll jobs between 1998 and 2008. Because Billings is a wholesale trade center, this sector is relatively more important to Yellowstone County as compared with its role statewide. Its share of county payroll jobs is about twice its share statewide (10 percent vs. 5 percent). More growth is anticipated for the county's durable goods component, than the nondurable segment. Year 2000

average annual wages were about \$33,500, making wholesale trade one of the higher paying components of the Yellowstone County economy.

Construction jobs

Nearly all the growth in goods-producing industries is projected to be in the **construction** sector, which is forecast to grow by about 900 jobs between 1998 and 2008. Within construction, the growth area is in building construction—both **general building contractors** and **special trade contractors** (e.g., plumbing, heating and electrical)—with the

Because Billings is a wholesale trade center, this sector is relatively more important to Yellowstone County as compared to its role statewide.

Nearly all the growth in goods-producing industries is projected to be in the construction sector.

latter having the larger growth. **Heavy construction** is projected to increase slightly over the 1998 to 2008 time period.

Construction is a higher annual wage sector, with average Yellowstone County construction wages of \$32,400 in 2000. Heavy construction is the highest annual wage component at \$38,200. General building contractors and special trade contractors are at roughly the same level, with annual wages of \$29,000 and \$30,700, respectively.

Finance, insurance and real estate jobs

The high-paying (\$38,500) **finance, insurance and real estate services** industry is forecast to grow by about 700 payroll jobs, 1998-2008. **Finance** is projected to grow by approximately 400 jobs, mostly in its banking segment. Finance also includes securities brokers and services, the highest paying segment of the Yellowstone County and Montana economies, paying about \$96,000 on average per job in Yellowstone County for 2000. Average pay for **banking** was more modest at \$32,500. Primarily driven by population change, the **real estate** sector should show an increase of around 200 wage and salary jobs. This is a lower-paying segment at \$18,900 for 2000. The **insurance agents and services** sector is projected to grow at about the overall county growth rate. No increase is projected for the small, relatively high-paying **insurance carriers** (\$43,800) segment.

Transportation, communications and utilities jobs

Transportation, communications and utilities services combined are projected to increase by about 670 payroll jobs. The railroad and pipeline sectors together are forecast to have an employment decline, which is also true statewide and nationally. Jobs in **local transportation** (includes school bus contractors); **electric, gas and sanitary services**; and **arrangement of transportation services** sectors are projected to be essentially flat. Year 2000 annual wages were about \$49,000 for electric, gas and sanitary services—a high-paying segment of the Yellowstone County and Montana economies. Local transportation and other transport services (arrangement

of transportation services) are lower-paying segments with 2000 annual wages at about \$17,400 and \$22,800, respectively.

The rest of this portion of the Yellowstone County economy is projected to have increased employment, led by the **trucking and warehousing** and **communications** sectors with projected increases of 360 to 370 wage and salary jobs. Average pay in 2000 was \$27,700 and \$34,600, respectively. The above average-paying **air transportation** sector will follow Montana and U.S. trends.

Government jobs

Between 1998 and 2008, **government** employment is projected to grow at about one-fourth the annual rate for the Yellowstone County economy as a whole (0.5 percent vs. 1.9 percent) for a total of 400 jobs. The growth rate for the Yellowstone County government sector is similar to the Montana statewide growth rate of 0.6 percent. Nearly all job growth is projected for **state government** (380 jobs). Other segments of government are basically flat in terms of growth, with small increases in **local government** (including public education) and the **U.S. Postal Service**. **Other federal government** agencies are projected to generally decline in employment over the period 1998 to 2008. The federal job decline is part of a national trend. The 2000 average wage per federal job was high at \$48,500.

Most state government sector job growth will be in the **state higher education** component of public education (MSU-Billings). Yellowstone County is projected to follow the statewide trend for this segment of the economy, with adult population growth and research contracts driving statewide employment increases. Year 2000 Yellowstone County state higher education wages averaged about \$27,700.

Noneducation state government is projected to increase by roughly 60 jobs 1998 to 2008, an annual growth rate of 0.9 percent.

Additional slow growth is projected for **local public education** (0.2 percent or 7 jobs per year). These jobs averaged \$27,300 for 2000, just above the county average.

Most state government sector job growth will be in the state higher education component of public education (MSU-Billings), with Yellowstone County following the statewide trend for this segment of the economy.

Agriculture and forestry jobs

The **agriculture and forestry** segment of the goods-producing portion of Yellowstone County's **economy** is largely **agricultural services**—including **lawn, landscaping**, and **veterinary services** rather than **production agriculture** (the raising of crops and livestock). Incidentally, even though agricultural services is a service-type industry, it has historically been included with goods-producing industries because of its traditional tie to production agriculture. The smaller relative importance of production agriculture for Yellowstone County is because Yellowstone is an urban rather than a rural county. In addition, a large part of Yellowstone County veterinary services consists of providing pet services to private households, rather than the more historical services to production agriculture. Forestry is a tiny part of the Billings area economy.

Production agriculture has experienced employment declines in payroll jobs for many decades in both Yellowstone County and Montana. Projected to continue, this decline is caused partly by the substitution of machinery and equipment (tractors, etc.) for labor. A decrease of 70 agricultural wage and salary jobs is projected for Yellowstone County 1998-2008. Year 2000 annual wages are not available, but 1999 wages for the sector were below average at around \$24,700. On the other hand, **agricultural services** is projected to increase by about 120 jobs in keeping with projected population increases. Average annual wages in this sector for 2000 were well below average at about \$17,600.

Mining jobs

The small Yellowstone County **mining** sector, which is almost entirely related to **oil and gas extraction**, is projected to increase slightly by about 40 jobs between 1998 and 2008. This increase in oil and gas jobs is in keeping with statewide and national projections. Mining jobs in Yellowstone County for 2000 were well paid at about \$48,300, on average.

Manufacturing jobs

Manufacturing is projected to be essentially flat over the period 1998 to 2008. The largest Yellowstone County manufacturing sector is **petroleum refining** (products). Yellowstone County has the vast majority of statewide employment for this sector. It is projected to decline in employment (not necessarily in output) just like the statewide industry. Average annual wages for this sector were very high, about \$62,000 in 2000. The next largest manufacturing industry is **food processing**, which also is projected to

decrease in keeping with its statewide counterpart. Annual 2000 wages were above average at approximately \$31,200. The third largest industry, **printing and publishing**, also is expected to decline in employment. (Statewide this industry is projected to increase. The Yellowstone County projection differs from the statewide forecast because of the difference in the newspaper publishing subsector in Yellowstone County as compared with statewide.) Year 2000 average wages were about \$31,700. The other smaller Yellowstone County manufacturing sectors are forecast to increase in employment enough to counterbalance the projected decreases in the three largest components of Yellowstone County manufacturing. Overall, year 2000 manufacturing wages for Yellowstone County were approximately \$38,000.

Please refer to the table on the following two pages for projections for broadly-defined industries as well as about 85 specific industries. Additional detail on 150 Yellowstone County industries is available by contacting the Research and Analysis Bureau. ■

**Petroleum refining (products)
is projected to decline in
employment (not necessarily
in output) just like the
statewide industry.**

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY JOBS BY INDUSTRY 1988, 1998, 1999, and Projected 2008

SIC Code*	INDUSTRY	1988 Jobs	1998 Jobs	1999 Jobs	Projected 2008 Jobs	Average Change 1998 to 2008	Yellowstone County Annual Growth Rate 1988-98	Yellowstone County Annual Growth Rate 1998-2008	Montana Annual Growth Rate 1998-2008
	WAGE & SALARY (PAYROLL) JOBS:								
	AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY	496	518	548	564	5	0.4%	0.9%	-2.0%
01 & 02	PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE, CROPS & LIVESTOCK	300	228	214	159	(7)	-2.7%	-3.5%	-2.0%
07 & 08	VETERINARY, OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES & FORESTRY	196	290	334	405	12	4.0%	3.4%	2.4%
	MINING	316	270	230	308	4	-1.6%	1.3%	0.4%
13	OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	292	250	214	291	4	-1.5%	1.5%	0.8%
10, 12, 14	OTHER MINING	24	20	16	17	(0)	-1.8%	-1.6%	0.2%
	CONSTRUCTION	1,750	3,764	3,750	4,645	88	8.0%	2.1%	2.3%
15	GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	385	562	614	753	19	3.9%	3.0%	2.7%
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION	254	1,103	1,013	1,168	7	15.8%	0.6%	0.5%
17	SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,111	2,099	2,123	2,724	63	6.6%	2.6%	2.7%
	MANUFACTURING	3,412	3,385	3,399	3,397	1	-0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
	NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING:								
20	FOOD PROCESSING	952	571	575	509	(6)	-5.0%	-1.1%	-0.4%
22 & 23	TEXTILE MILL & APPAREL PRODUCTS	D	D	D	260	D	D	D	3.9%
27	PRINTING & PUBLISHING	690	572	558	512	(6)	-1.9%	-1.1%	1.0%
28	CHEMICALS MANUFACTURING	105	128	128	144	2	2.0%	1.2%	2.1%
29	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	875	886	880	744	(14)	0.1%	-1.7%	-1.5%
26, 30, 31	OTHER NONDURABLE MFG. (Paper, Rubber & Leather Products)	27	107	113	135	3	14.8%	2.4%	0.7%
	DURABLE MANUFACTURING:								
24	WOOD PRODUCTS	D	D	D	107	D	D	D	-0.3%
32	STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	130	144	155	169	3	1.0%	1.6%	0.7%
34	FABRICATED METALS	183	256	272	290	3	3.4%	1.3%	1.8%
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	105	158	155	185	3	4.2%	1.6%	0.4%
39	SIGNS, JEWELRY & OTHER MISC. MANUFACTURING	106	158	154	163	1	4.1%	0.3%	-3.4%
25,33,35,36,38	OTHER DURABLE MFG. (Furniture, Industrial Equipment, etc.)	136	159	142	179	2	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%
	TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	3,608	4,335	4,384	5,002	67	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%
40	RAILROADS	D	D	D	339	D	D	D	-1.6%
41	LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION	131	434	393	410	(2)	12.7%	-0.6%	-0.1%
42	MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION	1,329	1,423	1,397	1,781	36	0.7%	2.3%	2.2%
45	AIR TRANSPORTATION	330	742	830	936	19	8.4%	2.3%	1.5%
46	PIPELINES, EXCEPT NATURAL GAS	D	D	D	7	D	D	D	-13.3%
47	ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION & OTHER TRANS. SERVICES	104	231	252	277	5	8.3%	1.8%	2.7%
48	COMMUNICATION SERVICES	706	720	731	965	37	-0.8%	4.9%	3.3%
49	ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	400	346	335	287	(6)	-1.4%	-1.9%	-1.0%
	WHOLESALE TRADE	4,856	6,178	6,308	7,281	110	2.4%	1.7%	1.3%
50	WHOLESALE TRADE (DURABLE GOODS)	2,741	3,580	3,664	4,247	67	2.7%	1.7%	1.7%
51	WHOLESALE TRADE (NONDURABLE GOODS)	2,115	2,598	2,644	3,034	44	2.1%	1.6%	0.8%
	RETAIL TRADE	11,424	14,601	14,645	17,201	260	2.5%	1.7%	1.5%
52	BUILDING MATERIALS	437	746	777	974	23	5.5%	2.7%	2.4%
53	GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	1,704	1,857	1,740	2,111	25	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%
54	FOOD STORES	1,479	1,563	1,469	1,575	1	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%
55	MOTOR VEHICLE DEALERS, SERVICE STATIONS, PARTS STORES	1,430	1,954	1,933	2,599	65	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%
56	CLOTHING STORES	491	584	619	646	6	1.7%	1.0%	-1.3%
57	HOME FURNISHINGS STORES	475	892	796	1,030	14	6.5%	1.4%	2.3%
58	EATING & DRINKING PLACES	4,288	5,440	5,690	6,428	99	2.4%	1.7%	1.4%
59	SPORTING GOODS, USED MERCHANDISE, OTHER RETAIL	1,120	1,565	1,621	1,838	27	3.4%	1.6%	1.5%
	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	2,593	3,156	3,187	3,853	70	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
60	BANKS & OTHER DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	1,067	1,238	1,200	1,481	24	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
61	NONDEPOSITORY CREDIT INSTITUTIONS	133	166	164	207	4	2.2%	2.2%	1.4%
62	SECURITY BROKERS	166	246	295	370	12	4.0%	4.2%	3.7%
63	INSURANCE CARRIERS	174	242	254	240	(0)	3.4%	-0.1%	2.4%
64	INSURANCE AGENTS	344	469	484	561	9	3.1%	1.8%	1.3%
65	REAL ESTATE	587	642	637	808	17	0.9%	2.3%	2.5%
67	HOLDING COMPANIES	122	153	153	186	3	2.3%	2.0%	1.6%
	OTHER PRIVATE SERVICES	12,666	19,668	21,243	27,118	745	4.5%	3.3%	2.8%
70	HOTELS & LODGING	934	1,033	1,015	1,215	18	1.0%	1.6%	1.6%
72	PERSONAL SERVICES	558	616	665	645	3	1.0%	0.5%	0.3%
73	BUSINESS SERVICES	1,534	4,011	4,951	6,690	268	10.1%	5.2%	4.6%
731-733, 735	Equipment Rental, Advertising, Collection & Reproduction Services	243	299	310	408	3	1.0%	0.5%	3.3%
734	Building Maintenance Services	335	543	506	600	6	4.9%	1.0%	1.5%
736	Personnel Supply Services	345	1,330	2,127	2,514	118	14.4%	6.6%	4.6%
737	Computer Services	105	576	657	1,263	69	18.6%	8.2%	7.8%
738	Telemarketing, Security, Photofinishing, Other Business Services	506	1,263	1,351	1,905	64	9.6%	4.2%	4.7%
75	MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR	550	919	941	1,248	33	5.3%	3.1%	2.7%
76	OTHER REPAIR SERVICES	298	293	312	346	5	-0.2%	1.7%	1.4%
78	MOTION PICTURES	183	198	223	222	2	0.8%	1.2%	0.3%
79	AMUSEMENT & RECREATION	516	1,152	1,149	1,819	67	8.4%	4.7%	4.5%

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY JOBS BY INDUSTRY 1988, 1998, 1999, and Projected 2008

SIC Code*	INDUSTRY	1988 Jobs	1998 Jobs	1999 Jobs	Projected 2008 Jobs	Average Change 1998 to 2008	Yellowstone County Annual Growth Rate 1988-98	Yellowstone County Annual Growth Rate 1998-2008	Montana Annual Growth Rate 1998-2008
80	HEALTH SERVICES	4,627	6,087	6,422	8,132	205	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%
801	Offices of Medical Doctors	820	548	569	1,040	49	-4.0%	6.6%	3.3%
802	Offices of Dentists	294	383	400	527	14	2.7%	3.2%	2.3%
803	Offices of Osteopathic Physicians	D	0	0	0	0	D	0.0%	4.7%
804	Offices of Other Health Practitioners	153	273	304	409	14	6.0%	4.1%	3.6%
805	Nursing Care Facilities	747	962	948	1,223	26	2.6%	2.4%	3.1%
806	Hospitals	2,400	3,394	3,697	4,130	74	3.5%	2.0%	1.3%
807	Medical & Dental Laboratories	53	85	89	116	3	4.8%	3.2%	1.8%
808	Home Health Care Services	D	212	174	305	9	D	3.7%	4.3%
809	Other Health Services	97	230	241	382	15	9.0%	5.2%	6.5%
81	LEGAL SERVICES	487	492	522	642	15	0.1%	2.7%	1.8%
82	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	270	467	443	528	6	5.6%	1.2%	2.6%
83	SOCIAL SERVICES	965	1,792	1,974	2,401	61	6.4%	3.0%	3.5%
832	Individual & Family Counseling & Other Services	155	403	474	593	19	10.0%	3.9%	5.1%
833	Job Training & Vocational Rehabilitation	165	225	220	288	6	3.2%	2.5%	2.8%
835	Child Day Care Services	170	321	351	417	10	6.6%	2.7%	3.7%
836	Homes for the Aged, Children & Other Residential Care	350	657	735	873	22	6.5%	2.9%	3.1%
839	Human Resource Councils & Other Social Services	125	186	194	230	4	4.1%	2.1%	1.3%
84	MUSEUMS	18	46	52	70	2	9.8%	4.3%	4.7%
86	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	760	1,045	1,054	1,135	9	3.2%	0.8%	1.0%
87	ENGINEERING, ACCOUNTING & MANAGEMENT SERVICES	877	1,424	1,424	1,922	50	5.0%	3.0%	3.9%
871	Engineering & Architectural Services	434	671	645	790	12	4.5%	1.6%	2.6%
872	Accounting Services	205	311	345	390	8	4.3%	2.3%	1.6%
873	Research & Testing Services	67	121	118	250	13	6.1%	7.5%	7.8%
874	Management & Other Business Consulting Services	171	321	316	492	17	6.5%	4.4%	4.3%
88	HOUSEHOLD SERVICES	60	70	71	70	0	1.6%	0.0%	5.0%
89	OTHER SERVICES	29	23	25	33	1	-2.3%	3.7%	2.1%
	GOVERNMENT	6,954	8,224	8,134	8,619	40	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%
	TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,747	1,768	1,753	1,694	(7)	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%
431	U.S. Postal Service	530	625	635	644	2	1.7%	0.3%	0.1%
	Other Federal Government	1,217	1,143	1,118	1,050	(9)	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.5%
	TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	1,074	1,469	1,494	1,853	38	3.2%	2.3%	1.0%
822	State Public Higher Educational Services	550	831	833	1,153	32	4.2%	3.3%	1.6%
	Noneducation State Government	524	638	661	700	6	2.0%	0.9%	0.5%
	TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	4,133	4,987	4,887	5,072	9	1.9%	0.2%	0.7%
821, 829	Local Public Educational Services	2,700	3,015	3,001	3,080	7	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%
	Noneducation Local Government	1,433	1,972	1,886	1,992	2	3.2%	0.1%	1.2%
	TOTAL WAGE & SALARY (PAYROLL) JOBS	48,074	64,099	65,828	77,989	1,389	2.9%	2.0%	1.6%
	SELF-EMPLOYMENT JOBS:	15,032	17,275	17,487	20,553	328	1.4%	1.8%	1.2%
01 & 02	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, CROPS & LIVESTOCK	1,014	1,193	1,217	1,206	1	1.6%	0.1%	-0.1%
07	VETERINARY & OTHER AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	D	D	N/A	510	D	D	D	4.3%
08	FORESTRY	D	D	N/A	0	D	D	D	-1.6%
09	FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, GAME PROPAGATION	D	D	N/A	0	D	D	D	2.6%
10-14	MINING	D	D	N/A	654	D	D	D	N/A
15-17	CONSTRUCTION	D	D	N/A	1,729	D	D	D	N/A
20-39	MANUFACTURING	D	D	N/A	347	D	D	D	N/A
40-49	TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES	D	D	N/A	932	D	D	D	N/A
50-51	WHOLESALE TRADE	D	D	N/A	461	D	D	D	N/A
52-59	RETAIL TRADE	D	D	N/A	3,156	D	D	D	N/A
60-67	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	D	D	N/A	3,300	D	D	D	N/A
70-89	OTHER PRIVATE SERVICES	D	D	N/A	8,258	D	D	D	N/A
	TOTAL JOBS (Both Payroll & Self-Employment)	63,124	81,374	83,315	98,542	1,717	2.6%	1.9%	1.5%

*Standard Industrial Classification Code

D=Not Disclosable; fewer than 3 business establishments, or 1 establishment with 80% or more of an industry's employment; suppressed industry's jobs included in totals

N/A=Not Available

Sources: Research & Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor & Industry; Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce for historical self-employment jobs, and payroll jobs for production agriculture and railroads; County Business Patterns published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for jobs in Life Insurance Carriers, Private Colleges, and Religious Organizations not covered by unemployment insurance

Economic highlights and employment outlook

Montana's Civilian Labor Force averaged 477,600 the second quarter of 2001—up 6,700 over the quarter, but down 4,000 over the year.

Employment

The number of Montanans employed during the quarter averaged 456,900—12,100 more than the previous quarter, but about 1,900 fewer than the second quarter of 2000.

Unemployment

The number of Montanans unemployed during the quarter averaged 20,700—down 5,400 over the quarter, and down 2,000 over the year.

Quarterly Employment Trends

Quarter	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	MONTANA		Unemployment Rate (Montana)	UNITED STATES
		Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed		Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
2001 - 2nd	477,600	456,900	20,700	4.3%	4.4%
2001 - 1st	470,900	444,800	26,100	5.5%	4.6%
2000 - 4th	475,100	453,100	22,000	4.6%	3.7%
2000 - 3rd	485,800	465,500	20,300	4.2%	4.0%
2000 - 2nd	481,600	458,800	22,700	4.7%	3.9%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 2001 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The average unemployment rate for the quarter was 4.3 percent—down 1.2 percent over the quarter, and down 0.4 percent over the year. ■

Wage and salary jobs by industry sectors

(NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.)

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Montana averaged 396,000 jobs for second quarter 2001—up 11,500 jobs over the quarter, and up 5,900 jobs over the year.

MINING averaged 5,400 jobs—up about 400 jobs over the quarter, and up about 300 jobs over the year, primarily in metal mining (other than gold, silver or copper), and oil & gas extraction.

CONSTRUCTION averaged 20,900 jobs—up seasonally about 3,700 jobs over the quarter, and also up about 500 jobs over the year. Almost all of the over-the-year growth was in special trade construction.

MANUFACTURING averaged 23,500 jobs—down about 600 jobs over the quarter, and down about 1,000 jobs over the year. About two-thirds of the over-the-year manufacturing drop was in lumber & wood products.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU) averaged 22,300 jobs—staying about the same over the quarter and over the year. Over the year, combination electric & gas utility was down about 200 jobs.

TRADE jobs averaged 103,600 jobs—up about 3,500 jobs over the quarter, and up about 900 jobs over the year. Over the quarter, eating & drinking places was up about

1,800 jobs and building materials & garden supply stores was up 500. Over the year, department stores was up approximately 500 jobs and eating & drinking places was up about 400 jobs.

FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) averaged 18,400 jobs for the quarter—up about 400 jobs over the quarter, and up about 600 jobs over the year.

SERVICES averaged 120,700 jobs—up approximately 4,500 jobs over-the-quarter, and up about 5,100 over the year. The largest over-the-quarter and over-the-year increases came in business services.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT averaged 81,200 jobs—down about 600 jobs over the quarter, and down about 400 jobs over the year. Federal government was down about 1,200 temporary 2000 Census jobs over the year.

Average weekly hours and earnings

Average weekly earnings for production workers averaged \$392.45 for second quarter 2001—up \$12.62 over the quarter, and up \$14.74 over the year.

Average weekly hours averaged 32.3—up seven-tenths of an hour over the quarter, and up about one-tenth of an hour over the year.

Average hourly earnings averaged \$12.15 for the quarter—up 13 cents over the quarter, and up 42 cents over the year. ■

Industry news from around the state

(Gathered primarily from state newspaper reports)

Agriculture

➡ **Montana seed potato producers** have given away, diverted for livestock feed or destroyed much of last year's crop because of a nationwide overproduction and plummeting wholesale prices. Some didn't plant a spring crop.

➡ **The grains and foods division** of Minnesota-based CHS Cooperatives, Harvest States, has announced its intent to acquire the Montola Oilseed crushing facility in Culbertson. The Culbertson plant crushes about 300 tons a day of speciality crops such as safflower.

Mining

➡ **Stillwater Mining Co.** has filled some new jobs tied to its expansion with experienced narrow-vein, hard-rock miners from Idaho and South Dakota recently put out of work when mines closed in those two states. In other news, the Columbus-based palladium and platinum mining company is moving from the American Stock Exchange to the New York Stock Exchange.

Construction

➡ **Construction is under way** on a \$7.8 million addition to the Montana Women's Prison in Billings which will add 154 beds to the facility.

➡ **Work has begun** on a commercial development south of Kalispell that will include a three-story office building, a small retail center with room for up to seven tenants, a stand-alone retail building and a Frugal's fast-food restaurant. The developer is Peak Development and Property Management.

➡ **Construction has begun** on a Home Depot store north of Kalispell that will be the anchor store for the new Mountain View Plaza shopping center.

➡ **Benefis hospital** in Great Falls is building a \$4.4 million wellness center/health club that will have a lap pool, hot tub and therapy pool, racquetball and squash courts, aerobics room, gym, track, children's activity center and day care. It will be called Peak Health & Wellness Center.

➡ **Deaconess Billings Clinic** has announced plans to build a \$2.6 million research facility in Billings' downtown medical corridor. The research facility is expected to be finished by spring 2002.

Manufacturing

➡ **Columbia Falls Aluminum Co.** has decided to extend its plant shutdown until fall of 2002, when a single potline (20 percent of the plant's production) will be started. Present plans call for running the plant at 50 percent capacity from Oct. 1, 2003 through Sept. 30, 2006, when a federal contract with the Bonneville Power Administration expires. Affected employees will continue to be paid full wages and benefits as they have been since the smelter shut down earlier in the year when the company decided it would be more profitable to sell previously-contracted-for electricity back to the Bonneville Power Administration than to use that electricity to manufacture aluminum. The plant's hourly employees have been working a modified, one-week on, one-week off schedule, while salaried employees have been working normal hours. A company spokesperson says the workers are keeping busy with training and maintenance projects, along with some capital improvements.

➡ **A financial aid package has been finalized** to keep Seeley Lake's Pyramid Lumber Co. operating—and its 100 employees working. New equipment is intended to help the mill make wood products more cheaply with a wider variety of lumber grades. The package includes community development block grant funds, a loan from the Missoula Area Economic Development Corp. and a loan from philanthropists Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg.

➡ **American Chemet Corporation** has announced it will expand by 40 to 50 percent over the next five years to meet new demand in the marine anti-fouling paint business. The East Helena-based firm specializes in manufacturing the key ingredient in a nontoxic paint for boat bottoms that prevents barnacles from attaching. Its president says the firm has not decided yet if the expansion will take place in East Helena, on the East Coast or in Canada.

➡ **Jore Corp.** has filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection following financial losses in fourth-quarter 2000 and first-quarter 2001. Jore's president and CEO says the Ronan-based hand tool and power tool accessory manufacturer will either find an appropriate partner or buyer, or will position itself financially so it can continue to operate.

⇒ **Two North Carolina men have purchased the Great Harvest Bread Co.**, but the bread franchise will remain headquartered in Dillon, thanks in part to a \$3.4 million loan package from the Montana Board of Investments.

⇒ **The Plum Creek Timber Co.** plant in Pablo went back to full production on two shifts June 1, allowing 140 employees whose hours had been cut back earlier in the year to return to full-time work.

⇒ **Crowder Lumber Co.** has purchased the former Berg Lumber Co. sawmill in Lewistown through federal bankruptcy court.

⇒ **Color World Printers** of Bozeman has acquired Yellowstone Printing & Design, with offices in Billings and Cody, Wyo.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

⇒ **The Western SynCoal** demonstration plant near Colstrip closed in May. The demonstration facility was built in 1993 to clean contaminants out of coal and outlived its estimated five-year life by several years. It employed 24 workers.

Trade

⇒ **Sidney's restaurant** has closed in Billings.

⇒ **Hardee's Restaurant** has closed in Butte.

Services

⇒ **First Nationwide Mortgage Corporation** has announced it will add another 30 employees to its customer service call center in Great Falls with the addition of loan origination services. Loan origination center employees will handle both inbound and outbound calls to customers interested in purchasing a home or refinancing an existing mortgage.

⇒ **SatoTravel** has announced plans to open a travel arrangement call center in Butte that might eventually employ as many as 200 people. Based in Arlington, Va., SatoTravel specializes in providing travel management services to government agencies and large corporations. It already has call centers in Virginia, Washington, Minnesota, Texas and the United Kingdom. Plans call for Sato to be located in the Sears Building, which is being renovated with Montana Board of Investments Infrastructure Program funds. Sato was recently acquired by Denver-based Navigant International.

⇒ **S&K Technologies (SKT) in Pablo** has obtained a contract as a logistics contractor for the U.S. Air Force. Its job is to make sure F-15 aircraft sold to Saudi Arabia and other countries get repaired efficiently. Using computers equipped with specialized software developed by Tamsco Manufacturing (which has a manufacturing and service facility in Polson), SKT employees contract for parts with vendors around the world and also arrange for payment. SKT is an information technology firm owned by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. According to SKT's president, a service contract is included in the sale price of U.S. aircraft sold to other countries.

⇒ **Bozeman-based ILX Lightwave** has laid off 39 workers in Bozeman and another 11 at its Boulder, Colorado location. The company's founder cited a downturn in the fiber optic industry, which has reduced demand for the company's high-tech manufacturing equipment.

⇒ **Morrison-Maierle Inc.**, a Helena consulting engineering firm, has acquired Lay of the Land Surveying in Helena.

⇒ **Prairie Vista Manor nursing home** has closed in Big Sandy.

⇒ **Community Hospital and Nursing Home** in Anaconda has negotiated a management agreement with Missoula's St. Patrick's Hospital. Also included in the management agreement are Pintler Home Health, Pintler Home Oxygen, Anaconda Internal Medicine and the Anaconda Community Medical Clinic.

⇒ **Glasgow's Frances Mahon Deaconess Hospital** has purchased the Glasgow Clinic.

Government

⇒ **Federal emergency grants** are being used in Montana to help hundreds of laid-off lumber, mining and manufacturing workers train for and find new jobs. ■

Information used in the preceding industry briefs was gathered primarily from state newspaper reports.



TABLE 1-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BM K
June 2001 (P)

	CIVILIAN			UNEMPLOYMENT
COUNTY	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	142,684	135,923	6,762	4.7%
MONTANA	481,112	461,846	19,266	4.0%
YELLOWSTONE	69,670	67,530	2,140	3.1%
CASCADE	36,987	35,373	1,614	4.4%
MISSOULA	53,271	51,536	1,735	3.3%
BEAVERHEAD	5,148	4,996	152	3.0%
BIG HORN	6,126	5,104	1,022	16.7%
BLAINE	3,008	2,872	136	4.5%
BROADWATER	2,186	2,115	71	3.2%
CARBON	4,890	4,726	164	3.4%
CARTER	1,137	1,108	29	2.6%
CHOUTEAU	3,265	3,190	75	2.3%
CUSTER	5,961	5,797	164	2.8%
DANIELS	1,396	1,364	32	2.3%
DAWSON	5,334	5,216	118	2.2%
DEER LODGE	3,773	3,516	257	6.8%
FALLON	1,631	1,588	43	2.6%
FERGUS	6,450	6,140	310	4.8%
FLATHEAD	41,627	39,680	1,947	4.7%
GALLATIN	47,227	46,280	947	2.0%
GARFIELD	1,152	1,136	16	1.4%
GLACIER	6,076	5,479	597	9.8%
GOLDEN VALLEY	645	611	34	5.3%
GRANITE	1,173	1,100	73	6.2%
HILL	9,308	8,925	383	4.1%
JEFFERSON	5,057	4,901	156	3.1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,378	1,348	30	2.2%
LAKE	12,955	11,924	1,031	8.0%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,947	26,753	1,194	4.3%
LIBERTY	1,208	1,169	39	3.2%
LINCOLN	6,722	6,114	608	9.0%
MCCONE	1,448	1,427	21	1.5%
MADISON	4,046	3,962	84	2.1%
MEAGHER	1,121	1,080	41	3.7%
MINERAL	1,636	1,531	105	6.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,868	1,804	64	3.4%
PARK	10,567	10,230	337	3.2%
PETROLEUM	369	367	2	0.5%
PHILLIPS	2,449	2,365	84	3.4%
PONDERA	3,636	3,499	137	3.8%
POWDER RIVER	1,403	1,387	16	1.1%
POWELL	2,554	2,445	109	4.3%
PRAIRIE	720	699	21	2.9%
RAVALLI	18,744	18,088	656	3.5%
RICHLAND	5,628	5,346	282	5.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,127	3,863	264	6.4%
ROSEBUD	4,988	4,665	323	6.5%
SANDERS	4,259	3,981	278	6.5%
SHERIDAN	2,189	2,130	59	2.7%
SILVER BOW	16,063	15,312	751	4.7%
STILLWATER	5,308	5,181	127	2.4%
SWEET GRASS	1,890	1,861	29	1.5%
TETON	3,574	3,462	112	3.1%
TOOLE	2,987	2,910	77	2.6%
TREASURE	542	533	9	1.7%
VALLEY	4,384	4,259	125	2.9%
WHEATLAND	1,255	1,228	27	2.2%
WIBAUX	647	638	9	1.4%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,004	31,654	1,350	4.1%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.



TABLE 1-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BMK
May 2001 (R)

	CIVILIAN			UNEMPLOYMENT
COUNTY	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	141,048	135,202	5,846	4.1%
MONTANA	476,543	456,175	20,368	4.3%
YELLOWSTONE	69,721	67,617	2,104	3.0%
CASCADE	36,898	35,439	1,459	4.0%
MISSOULA	53,845	52,005	1,840	3.4%
BEAVERHEAD	4,982	4,812	170	3.4%
BIG HORN	5,827	4,988	839	14.4%
BLAINE	3,093	2,958	135	4.4%
BROADWATER	2,152	2,087	65	3.0%
CARBON	4,731	4,537	194	4.1%
CARTER	1,091	1,074	17	1.6%
CHOUTEAU	3,144	3,072	72	2.3%
CUSTER	5,961	5,800	161	2.7%
DANIELS	1,381	1,340	41	3.0%
DAWSON	5,383	5,278	105	2.0%
DEER LODGE	3,696	3,471	225	6.1%
FALLON	1,612	1,579	33	2.0%
FERGUS	6,381	6,047	334	5.2%
FLATHEAD	40,445	38,134	2,311	5.7%
GALLATIN	45,628	44,326	1,302	2.9%
GARFIELD	1,091	1,076	15	1.4%
GLACIER	5,626	5,061	565	10.0%
GOLDEN VALLEY	614	594	20	3.3%
GRANITE	1,184	1,082	102	8.6%
HILL	9,403	9,083	320	3.4%
JEFFERSON	5,090	4,898	192	3.8%
JUDITH BASIN	1,289	1,261	28	2.2%
LAKE	13,169	11,763	1,406	10.7%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,862	26,733	1,129	4.1%
LIBERTY	1,187	1,157	30	2.5%
LINCOLN	6,800	6,022	778	11.4%
MCCONE	1,360	1,334	26	1.9%
MADISON	3,717	3,602	115	3.1%
MEAGHER	1,076	1,000	76	7.1%
MINERAL	1,690	1,546	144	8.5%
MUSSELSHELL	1,873	1,790	83	4.4%
PARK	10,229	9,850	379	3.7%
PETROLEUM	359	348	11	3.1%
PHILLIPS	2,445	2,367	78	3.2%
PONDERA	3,496	3,381	115	3.3%
POWDER RIVER	1,336	1,319	17	1.3%
POWELL	2,526	2,391	135	5.3%
PRAIRIE	725	701	24	3.3%
RAVALLI	18,564	17,827	737	4.0%
RICHLAND	5,612	5,324	288	5.1%
ROOSEVELT	4,117	3,860	257	6.2%
ROSEBUD	5,145	4,848	297	5.8%
SANDERS	4,251	3,906	345	8.1%
SHERIDAN	2,120	2,076	44	2.1%
SILVER BOW	16,201	15,501	700	4.3%
STILLWATER	5,394	5,250	144	2.7%
SWEET GRASS	1,862	1,836	26	1.4%
TETON	3,410	3,312	98	2.9%
TOOLE	2,923	2,851	72	2.5%
TREASURE	523	510	13	2.5%
VALLEY	4,400	4,287	113	2.6%
WHEATLAND	1,306	1,276	30	2.3%
WIBAUX	595	584	11	1.8%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	32,952	31,631	1,321	4.0%



TABLE 1-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

01 BM K
April 2001 (R)

	CIVILIAN			UNEMPLOYMENT
COUNTY	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	RATE
U.S. (In thousands)	141,073	135,122	5,951	4.2%
MONTANA	475,057	452,629	22,428	4.7%
YELLOWSTONE	69,969	67,877	2,092	3.0%
CASCADE	37,093	35,502	1,591	4.3%
MISSOULA	53,992	51,890	2,102	3.9%
BEAVERHEAD	4,772	4,585	187	3.9%
BIG HORN	5,587	4,856	731	13.1%
BLAINE	3,079	2,927	152	4.9%
BROADWATER	2,138	2,045	93	4.3%
CARBON	4,852	4,629	223	4.6%
CARTER	1,079	1,059	20	1.9%
CHOUTEAU	3,084	3,000	84	2.7%
CUSTER	5,921	5,723	198	3.3%
DANIELS	1,346	1,303	43	3.2%
DAWSON	5,314	5,182	132	2.5%
DEER LODGE	3,704	3,444	260	7.0%
FALLON	1,608	1,562	46	2.9%
FERGUS	6,324	5,942	382	6.0%
FLATHEAD	40,072	37,301	2,771	6.9%
GALLATIN	45,619	44,376	1,243	2.7%
GARFIELD	1,070	1,047	23	2.1%
GLACIER	5,149	4,573	576	11.2%
GOLDEN VALLEY	586	572	14	2.4%
GRANITE	1,228	1,121	107	8.7%
HILL	9,433	9,085	348	3.7%
JEFFERSON	5,132	4,905	227	4.4%
JUDITH BASIN	1,267	1,224	43	3.4%
LAKE	12,917	11,745	1,172	9.1%
LEWIS & CLARK	27,983	26,773	1,210	4.3%
LIBERTY	1,160	1,131	29	2.5%
LINCOLN	6,857	5,792	1,065	15.5%
MCCONE	1,345	1,309	36	2.7%
MADISON	3,788	3,640	148	3.9%
MEAGHER	1,062	976	86	8.1%
MINERAL	1,648	1,482	166	10.1%
MUSSELSHELL	1,840	1,753	87	4.7%
PARK	10,034	9,520	514	5.1%
PETROLEUM	353	342	11	3.1%
PHILLIPS	2,458	2,347	111	4.5%
PONDERA	3,481	3,358	123	3.5%
POWDER RIVER	1,312	1,298	14	1.1%
POWELL	2,545	2,383	162	6.4%
PRAIRIE	733	696	37	5.0%
RAVALLI	18,576	17,741	835	4.5%
RICHLAND	5,691	5,341	350	6.2%
ROOSEVELT	4,141	3,808	333	8.0%
ROSEBUD	5,060	4,710	350	6.9%
SANDERS	4,264	3,831	433	10.2%
SHERIDAN	2,093	2,034	59	2.8%
SILVER BOW	16,229	15,412	817	5.0%
STILLWATER	5,204	5,033	171	3.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,829	1,793	36	2.0%
TETON	3,352	3,241	111	3.3%
TOOLE	2,878	2,803	75	2.6%
TREASURE	521	507	14	2.7%
VALLEY	4,415	4,283	132	3.0%
WHEATLAND	1,270	1,227	43	3.4%
WIBAUX	605	591	14	2.3%
L & C/JEFFERSON LMA	33,115	31,678	1,437	4.3%

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.



TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

2001 ANNUAL DATA (Preliminary)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	471.6	470.5	470.5	475.1	476.5	481.1							
EMPLOYED PERSONS	444.9	444.1	445.3	452.6	456.2	461.8							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	36.4	34.6	36.8	43.4	44.8	49.6							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	26.6	26.4	25.2	22.4	20.4	19.3							
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%							
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.3%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.1%	4.7%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%							

2000 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	470.7	474.1	477.2	478.6	480.6	485.6	492.1	487.6	477.8	476.8	475.6	472.9	479.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	441.5	444.3	449.1	455.0	458.8	462.7	470.1	467.9	458.6	456.5	453.2	449.7	455.6
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	41.9	36.8	38.8	43.1	43.2	42.6	41.3	42.3	46.7	48.0	36.5	36.1	41.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.2	29.8	28.1	23.6	21.8	22.9	22.0	19.7	19.2	20.3	22.5	23.2	23.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	4.9%	4.5%	4.7%	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

1999 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	464.7	468.2	470.3	473.6	474.6	479.8	488.1	482.1	472.8	472.5	471.2	470.0	474.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	434.3	437.1	441.1	449.2	452.1	456.5	465.7	461.6	452.6	450.8	447.5	444.0	449.4
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	40.3	41.5	39.6	41.9	42.7	44.0	43.6	43.1	42.6	48.7	50.0	41.4	43.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.4	31.2	29.3	24.5	22.5	23.3	22.4	20.6	20.2	21.8	23.8	26.0	24.6
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.5%	6.7%	6.2%	5.2%	4.7%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%

1998 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 1/	454.7	458.3	460.5	464.4	465.9	472.0	479.8	475.2	467.2	467.3	466.9	465.3	466.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	423.7	426.9	429.9	438.4	441.8	446.5	455.8	453.6	445.4	443.2	440.3	437.4	440.2
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE 2/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE 2/	26.8	27.4	27.9	31.8	39.3	40.1	38.2	40.8	39.9	39.4	45.1	38.9	36.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.0	31.4	30.6	26.0	24.1	25.4	24.0	21.6	21.8	24.0	26.6	27.9	26.2
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.6%	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	5.1%	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 2001 BENCHMARKS.

2/NONADDITIVE: INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.

SOURCE: LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.



TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

00 BM

2001 (Preliminary)

(Page 1)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
<u>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS</u>	381.8	384.3	387.4	390.2	397.0	400.7							
<u>TOTAL PRIVATE</u>	301.1	302.3	304.7	307.8	314.0	322.5							
GOODS PRODUCING	46.2	46.0	46.7	48.4	49.7	51.3							
SERVICE PRODUCING	335.6	338.3	340.7	341.8	347.3	349.4							
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	254.9	256.3	258.0	259.4	264.3	271.2							
<u>MINING</u>	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4							
METAL MINING	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2							
GOLD & SILVER ORES	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4							
COAL MINING	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8							
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6							
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8							
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	17.0	16.8	17.7	19.6	20.9	22.2							
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.1							
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3							
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	9.1	9.0	9.4	10.5	11.2	11.8							
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>	24.2	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.4	23.7							
DURABLE GOODS	15.3	15.3	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.9							
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.8							
*LOGGING	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4							
SAWMILLS & PLANING	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7							
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2							
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7							
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8							
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5							
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1							
<u>TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES</u>	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.4	22.5							
TRANSPORTATION	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3							
RAILROAD	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1							
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6							
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.7							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2							
COMMUNICATIONS	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3							
TELEPHONE COMM.	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6							
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9							
COMBINATION UTILITY	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3							
<u>TRADE</u>	100.0	99.7	100.5	101.4	103.2	106.1							
WHOLESALE TRADE	18.2	18.2	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.7							
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.1							
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6							
RETAIL TRADE	81.8	81.5	82.0	83.0	84.8	87.4							
BLDNG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1							
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.3							
DEPARTMENT STORES	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9							
FOOD STORES	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.2							
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.5							
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8							

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS



TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

00 BM

2001 (Preliminary)

(Page 2)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
GAS STATIONS	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.5							
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5							
FURN, HOMEFURN, EQUIP	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6							
EATING & DRINKING	30.6	30.7	31.2	31.4	32.4	33.9							
MISC. RETAIL	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3							
<u>FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.</u>	17.9	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.5							
FINANCE	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6							
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8							
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0							
INSURANCE	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1							
INSURANCE CARRIERS	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7							
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4							
REAL ESTATE	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8							
<u>SERVICES</u>	114.9	116.3	117.3	117.8	120.3	124.1							
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.6	9.5	12.0							
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7							
BUSINESS SERVICES	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.3	19.0							
AUTO & MISC. REPAIR	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8							
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.8							
HEALTH SERVICES	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.8	35.1	35.1							
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7							
HOSPITALS	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.2							
LEGAL SERVICES	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.3							
SOCIAL SERVICES	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	12.9							
RESIDENTIAL CARE	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3							
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4							
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5							
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8							
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9							
<u>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</u>	80.7	82.0	82.7	82.4	83.0	78.2							
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	13.0	13.8							
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	25.0	25.3	25.8	25.8	24.8	21.8							
STATE EDUCATION	13.0	13.3	13.8	13.8	12.9	9.8							
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9							
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43.4	44.3	44.4	44.2	45.2	42.6							
LOCAL EDUCATION	28.6	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.6	25.3							
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.6	17.3							



TABLE IV
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)*
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

2001 (Preliminary)

00 BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
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(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000

BILLINGS MSA (Yellowstone County)

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	66.5	67.2	67.4	68.0	68.4	69.0							
TOTAL PRIVATE	57.8	58.1	58.4	59.1	59.7	60.4							
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0							
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5							
TCU 1/	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6							
TRADE	20.5	20.6	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.4							
FIRE 2/	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4							
SERVICES	22.5	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.5							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6							

MISSOULA MSA (Missoula County)

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	49.2	49.8	50.0	50.3	51.2	51.3							
TOTAL PRIVATE	40.4	40.5	40.7	41.1	41.7	41.7							
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6							
MANUFACTURING	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1							
TCU 1/	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4							
TRADE	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.9	13.9							
FIRE 2/	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3							
SERVICES	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.4							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.6							

* A single-county Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is determined by the U.S. Office of Budget and Program Planning and must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more. Single-county MSAs are named after their central cities. Billings and Missoula MSA employment is produced by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry for use as a state economic indicator.

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.



TABLE V
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

2001 (Preliminary)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 2000													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	192.9	193.9	194.9	196.0	199.5	199.7							
TOTAL PRIVATE	149.1	149.1	149.7	150.8	153.9	157.3							
MINING	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7							
CONSTRUCTION	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7							
MANUFACTURING	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4							
DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8							
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6							
TCU 1/ TRANSPORTATION	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8							
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2							
	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6							
TRADE	47.8	47.2	47.2	47.9	49.6	51.3							
WHOLESALE TRADE	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0							
RETAIL TRADE	42.8	42.4	42.4	43.1	44.7	46.3							
EATING & DRINKING	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.3	18.1	19.2							
FIRE 2/ FINANCE	13.1	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1							
	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.4							
SERVICES	74.0	74.5	75.0	75.6	76.8	78.3							
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	6.9							
HEALTH SERVICES	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.8							
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43.8	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.6	42.4							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.5							
STATE GOVERNMENT	12.4	12.7	12.8	13.2	12.7	11.1							
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	26.6	27.3	27.6	27.5	28.2	25.8							

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.
 ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.



TABLE VI
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
 For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Workers (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	April 2001	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	April 2001	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000
*TOTAL PRIVATE	258.5	264.5	272.3	267.9	\$388.86	\$393.81	\$393.38	\$379.79
MINING	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	\$811.08	\$850.08	\$762.31	\$754.72
*CONSTRUCTION	15.9	17.0	18.0	17.5	\$664.52	\$714.58	\$691.96	\$626.62
MANUFACTURING	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.3	\$545.33	\$563.56	\$584.54	\$559.65
Durable Goods	11.8	11.9	12.0	13.1	\$544.13	\$548.49	\$570.22	\$539.54
Nondurable	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	\$548.10	\$599.64	\$618.58	\$609.17
*TCU 1/	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.5	\$591.21	\$582.92	\$590.76	\$608.40
*Transportation	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.6	\$522.37	\$523.98	\$525.10	\$526.67
*Comm. & Util.	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.9	\$733.00	\$703.42	\$718.89	\$757.12
*TRADE	88.8	90.7	93.0	92.8	\$286.53	\$291.60	\$293.55	\$285.82
*Wholesale Trade	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.7	\$498.24	\$514.10	\$503.25	\$481.29
*Retail Trade	73.7	75.4	77.7	77.1	\$243.10	\$247.11	\$251.56	\$245.20
*FIRE 2/	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	\$432.68	\$410.03	\$413.57	\$404.28
*SERVICES	99.7	102.2	106.6	101.6	\$347.40	\$345.68	\$347.09	\$329.18

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	April 2001	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000	April 2001	May 2001	June 2001	June 2000
*TOTAL PRIVATE	31.9	32.2	32.7	32.6	\$12.19	\$12.23	\$12.03	\$11.65
MINING	42.2	44.6	40.7	42.4	\$19.22	\$19.06	\$18.73	\$17.80
*CONSTRUCTION	37.0	40.1	38.7	38.0	\$17.96	\$17.82	\$17.88	\$16.49
MANUFACTURING	37.3	38.6	39.9	39.0	\$14.62	\$14.60	\$14.65	\$14.35
Durable Goods	38.4	38.9	40.1	38.9	\$14.17	\$14.10	\$14.22	\$13.87
Nondurable	34.8	38.0	39.4	39.2	\$15.75	\$15.78	\$15.70	\$15.54
*TCU 1/	37.3	37.2	37.7	39.1	\$15.85	\$15.67	\$15.67	\$15.56
*Transportation	36.2	36.9	37.4	37.7	\$14.43	\$14.20	\$14.04	\$13.97
*Comm. & Util.	39.6	37.9	38.3	41.6	\$18.51	\$18.56	\$18.77	\$18.20
*TRADE	29.6	30.0	30.9	30.7	\$9.68	\$9.72	\$9.50	\$9.31
*Wholesale Trade	36.0	36.8	36.6	36.6	\$13.84	\$13.97	\$13.75	\$13.15
*Retail Trade	28.3	28.7	29.7	29.4	\$8.59	\$8.61	\$8.47	\$8.34
*FIRE 2/	37.3	35.5	35.9	36.0	\$11.60	\$11.55	\$11.52	\$11.23
*SERVICES	30.0	29.8	30.5	30.2	\$11.58	\$11.60	\$11.38	\$10.90

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NONSUPERVISORY AND NONGOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL.

SOURCE: CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES) DATA. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.
 ALSO REFERENCE CES-790 PROGRAM DEFINITION ON "GLOSSARY OF TERMS" PAGE.

TABLE VII
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982-1984 = 100)

	2001		2000		1999	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	175.1	171.7	168.8	165.6	164.3	161.0
February	175.8	172.4	169.8	166.5	164.5	161.1
March	176.2	172.6	171.2	167.9	165.0	161.4
April	176.9	173.5	171.3	168.0	166.2	162.7
May	177.7	174.4	171.5	168.2	166.2	162.8
June	178.0	174.6	172.4	169.2	166.2	162.8
July			172.8	169.4	166.7	163.3
August			172.8	169.3	167.1	163.8
September			173.7	170.4	167.9	164.7
October			174.0	170.6	168.2	165.0
November			174.1	170.9	168.3	165.1
December			174.0	170.7	168.3	165.1
Dec-to-Dec %			3.4%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%
ANNUAL AVERAGE:			172.2	168.9	166.6	163.2
Ann Avg %			3.4%	3.5%	2.2%	2.2%

Expenditure Category	Relative Importance	June 2001	% Change From		Ann Average %	
			May 2001	June 2000	2000	1999
CPI-U Index						
ALL ITEMS	100%	178.0	0.2%	3.2%	3.4%	2.2%
Food & Beverages	16%	173.4	0.3%	3.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Housing	40%	177.3	0.8%	4.5%	3.5%	2.2%
Apparel	5%	126.3	-2.7%	-1.6%	-1.3%	-1.3%
Transportation	17%	158.3	-0.6%	1.7%	6.2%	2.0%
Medical Care	6%	272.5	0.4%	4.6%	4.1%	3.5%
Recreation	6%	104.8	-0.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%
Education and Communication	5%	104.4	0.4%	2.9%	1.3%	0.9%
Other Goods & Services	5%	281.2	0.4%	4.3%	5.0%	8.7%

Purchasing Power Of Consumer Dollar:	June 2001	May 2001	June 2000	Ann Average	
				2000	1999
(1982-84 = \$1.00)	\$0.56	\$0.56	\$0.58	\$0.58	\$0.60

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI-W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL-URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI-U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982-84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI-W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-6 ON "SOURCES OF DATA" PAGE AT BACK OF THIS PUBLICATION.

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics has begun using a new formula for calculating the basic components of the CPI-U and the CPI-W effective with the data starting January 1999.



TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

Page 1 of 2

NA - Second quarter data not available at this time.

Initial Claims

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	5,112	6,362	6,594	6,057	6,591	6,588	7,495	7,546	6,749	5,915	5,977	6,095
February	3,584	3,926	3,265	3,170	3,666	3,370	3,938	3,270	3,214	3,108	3,088	3,200
March	2,703	2,723	2,881	2,784	2,948	3,002	2,869	2,724	3,220	2,793	2,352	2,700
April	2,484	2,999	2,949	2,829	3,081	2,948	2,826	3,360	2,916	2,941	2,354	NA
May	1,856	2,015	2,129	2,033	2,265	2,330	2,351	2,075	1,913	1,982	1,944	NA
June	1,970	1,829	2,484	2,120	2,470	2,689	2,222	2,280	2,449	2,252	1,993	NA
July	2,013	2,125	2,423	2,246	2,317	2,281	2,254	2,337	2,143	2,029	2,594	
August	1,760	1,429	1,650	1,466	1,662	1,842	1,631	1,680	1,596	1,535	2,101	
September	1,564	1,599	1,758	1,744	1,626	1,579	1,825	1,700	1,740	1,544	2,307	
October	2,789	2,891	2,822	2,860	2,943	3,245	3,392	3,142	3,580	2,689	2,983	
November	3,414	3,736	3,215	4,454	4,100	4,835	4,604	3,802	3,997	3,378	3,618	
December	4,224	4,866	4,408	4,365	4,226	5,036	4,883	4,851	4,952	4,065	4,678	

Continued Claims

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	45,535	56,107	47,135	48,165	52,265	56,167	60,632	57,513	47,781	54,354	52,211	51,419
February	42,184	49,937	48,102	49,313	56,866	56,942	59,295	56,567	48,151	48,595	46,555	48,992
March	42,478	51,930	53,621	59,540	63,207	53,936	58,121	62,496	57,371	NA*	41,532	47,135
April	33,766	50,960	36,493	38,521	42,379	41,202	50,358	44,463	36,484	34,300	34,927	NA
May	30,973	32,978	28,913	30,593	36,461	40,259	34,556	31,603	31,079	30,514	25,446	NA
June	22,781	24,219	31,106	31,912	33,520	29,430	31,675	31,786	26,824	26,803	20,656	NA
July	24,031	26,446	27,169	25,848	26,980	28,631	30,194	25,500	22,862	22,030	24,331	
August	21,394	20,333	24,322	27,711	29,753	29,528	23,881	23,702	24,425	24,426	20,976	
September	17,486	16,931	22,937	20,279	20,614	20,188	22,763	18,950	17,119	16,430	18,885	
October	21,641	20,852	20,689	20,592	20,779	24,457	22,312	18,075	18,228	19,136	22,845	
November	24,693	26,323	26,202	34,318	35,450	33,400	30,126	27,425	33,293	25,507	27,563	
December	33,386	40,918	42,284	43,370	39,504	41,797	54,332	38,941	37,779	32,538	41,649	

NA*=Not Available

Number of Benefit Payments

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	37,862	47,310	39,185	40,230	43,892	46,397	52,263	48,844	39,631	39,634	44,157	48,575
February	36,613	44,674	42,089	43,553	49,892	49,999	51,972	50,302	42,527	43,041	42,300	44,343
March	37,489	46,559	47,822	53,997	57,122	48,077	49,774	56,524	51,337	NA*	38,609	43,506
April	29,075	45,984	32,480	34,478	37,714	35,887	48,287	40,629	32,406	30,784	28,305	NA
May	26,895	29,029	25,454	27,140	32,025	34,586	30,813	28,922	24,663	24,671	25,989	NA
June	19,756	20,937	26,555	27,468	28,577	24,872	25,465	26,924	25,672	25,663	18,179	NA
July	19,788	22,415	23,128	22,361	23,045	23,850	27,262	21,658	19,275	19,620	20,744	
August	18,057	17,557	20,850	24,147	25,893	25,419	20,988	18,438	20,771	21,829	18,996	
September	14,656	14,222	18,975	17,190	17,481	17,240	19,201	17,717	14,609	14,424	16,323	
October	17,429	16,881	16,966	16,836	17,187	19,978	18,299	14,643	14,873	14,069	19,255	
November	20,340	21,663	21,763	28,347	28,653	27,645	24,558	19,197	27,167	24,669	23,707	
December	28,108	34,024	35,965	37,284	33,389	33,952	46,187	35,547	32,486	28,262	31,932	

NA*=Not Available

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.



TABLE VIII
Unemployment Insurance

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NA - Second quarter data not available at this time.

Amount of Benefits Paid per Month (Millions)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.7	7.4	6.1	6.5	7.6	8.5
February	4.7	5.9	5.5	5.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.8
March	4.8	6.3	6.2	7.3	8.0	6.9	7.4	8.5	8.0	8.2	6.6	7.7
April	3.7	6.3	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.0	7.1	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	NA
May	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	NA
June	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.0	NA
July	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4	
August	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.2	
September	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.8	
October	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.2	
November	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.9	
December	3.5	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.9	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.4	

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	\$137.36	\$144.61	\$143.35	\$150.32	\$157.40	\$161.70	\$165.34	\$169.06	\$173.07	\$181.66	\$188.67	\$193.89
February	\$138.80	\$144.61	\$143.64	\$150.76	\$157.60	\$161.62	\$167.68	\$169.21	\$173.32	\$182.60	\$190.62	\$197.01
March	\$141.99	\$148.50	\$144.22	\$151.06	\$158.30	\$162.26	\$168.83	\$170.32	\$175.65	\$184.86	\$191.76	\$198.57
April	\$140.25	\$150.56	\$142.65	\$150.78	\$157.89	\$161.03	\$168.52	\$169.25	\$175.18	\$183.17	\$189.65	NA
May	\$138.23	\$145.53	\$140.47	\$152.14	\$156.62	\$160.77	\$167.99	\$167.03	\$175.23	\$183.09	\$187.20	NA
June	\$136.35	\$138.73	\$140.70	\$149.16	\$152.93	\$156.45	\$165.59	\$162.54	\$171.76	\$179.92	\$181.90	NA
July	\$129.09	\$133.40	\$139.75	\$148.22	\$147.86	\$154.16	\$159.32	\$156.69	\$166.11	\$175.44	\$179.10	
August	\$128.13	\$130.74	\$138.43	\$147.11	\$147.91	\$152.90	\$155.77	\$155.29	\$163.14	\$173.13	\$184.10	
September	\$131.76	\$135.29	\$143.88	\$150.95	\$155.17	\$160.39	\$164.18	\$163.31	\$173.91	\$180.27	\$192.87	
October	\$133.78	\$137.15	\$142.26	\$150.75	\$155.15	\$158.23	\$163.11	\$162.69	\$175.90	\$180.77	\$186.23	
November	\$135.60	\$140.26	\$139.23	\$151.20	\$153.16	\$157.65	\$160.63	\$159.26	\$173.32	\$177.61	\$184.76	
December	\$139.43	\$140.42	\$143.65	\$156.02	\$157.61	\$160.01	\$166.27	\$166.55	\$176.18	\$176.18	\$189.84	

Trust Fund Growth Over Last Year (%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
January	25.2	14.0	-1.6	6.3	10.2	5.2	7.4	7.1	7.7	10.0	7.5	6.7
February	29.1	10.0	-1.7	9.8	7.3	7.7	9.2	3.2	9.5	9.4	10.1	4.4
March	27.2	8.8	-1.2	8.5	7.5	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.5	12.1	10.1	5.4
April	28.6	2.5	3.9	11.1	2.6	10.4	7.8	4.8	10.1	10.0	8.7	NA
May	22.4	-1.3	5.6	11.1	4.5	10.9	4.1	5.3	12.2	9.0	10.3	NA
June	21.4	3.8	5.2	5.5	6.8	10.6	6.0	3.5	11.9	9.6	13.4	NA
July	20.8	0.1	7.9	6.8	4.1	11.3	3.0	2.6	14.0	4.6	9.8	
August	19.7	-0.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	10.2	4.6	4.7	11.2	9.4	8.4	
September	19.5	-0.6	6.3	7.0	5.8	10.5	6.1	3.2	11.5	9.6	10.4	
October	18.5	-2.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	10.4	6.1	4.4	10.9	8.5	6.3	
November	16.5	-4.2	9.4	7.6	6.7	7.9	6.1	5.9	9.7	10.0	6.2	
December	16.3	-3.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	8.1	4.2	7.6	10.1	10.5	7.8	

Source: This table was prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. Unemployment Insurance claims and payments data was derived from the ETA 5-159 (Employment and Training Administration Claims and Payment Activities) report. Trust Fund Growth data was derived from the ETA 2-112 (Employment and Training Administration Unemployment Insurance Financial Transaction Summary) report.

Glossary of terms

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. LWIA - The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 is the first wholesale reform of the nation's job training system in more than 15 years. Montana's State Workforce Investment Board was created by the Governor in response to this Act and its first task was to certify the local workforce investment areas (LWIA), which are guided by local workforce investment boards (these local boards replaced JTPA's Private Industry Councils). The 2 LWIAs for Montana are known as Rural Concentrated Employment Program, or CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties), and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state. Because this information comes from a survey of employers, persons who work for 2 different companies would be counted twice. Thus, nonagricultural employment is actually a count of the number of jobs filled, rather than the number of persons employed.

Sources of data

S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.

S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.

S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by place of work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures—that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS-790 Program. Information on women workers is computed as a ratio of all employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.

Montana Population, Working Age Population and Median Age by County 2000 Census

<i>County</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Working Age Population (Ages 15-64)</i>	<i>Median Age of Population</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Working Age Population (Ages 15-64)</i>	<i>Median Age of Population</i>
Beaverhead	9,202	6,200	38	Madison	6,851	4,479	43
Big Horn	12,671	7,857	30	Meagher	1,932	1,194	43
Blaine	7,009	4,254	34	Mineral	3,884	2,594	41
Broadwater	4,385	2,781	41	Missoula	95,802	68,340	33
Carbon	9,552	6,105	42	Musselshell	4,497	2,909	43
Carter	1,360	843	42	Park	15,694	10,335	41
Cascade	80,357	51,946	37	Petroleum	493	305	41
Chouteau	5,970	3,543	39	Phillips	4,601	2,810	41
Custer	11,696	7,375	39	Pondera	6,424	3,877	39
Daniels	2,017	1,204	47	Powder River	1,858	1,118	42
Dawson	9,059	5,794	41	Powell	7,180	4,968	40
Deer Lodge	9,417	5,995	42	Prairie	1,199	745	49
Fallon	2,837	1,773	41	Ravalli	36,070	23,068	41
Fergus	11,893	7,256	42	Richland	9,667	6,052	39
Flathead	74,471	49,328	39	Roosevelt	10,620	6,375	32
Gallatin	67,831	49,769	31	Rosebud	9,383	6,008	35
Garfield	1,279	783	42	Sanders	10,227	6,604	44
Glacier	13,247	8,269	31	Sheridan	4,105	2,428	45
Golden Valley	1,042	641	42	Silver Bow	34,606	22,303	39
Granite	2,830	1,835	43	Stillwater	8,195	5,348	41
Hill	16,673	10,733	35	Sweet Grass	3,609	2,207	41
Jefferson	10,049	6,786	40	Teton	6,445	3,980	40
Judith Basin	2,329	1,445	42	Toole	5,267	3,364	39
Lake	26,507	16,686	38	Treasure	861	529	42
Lewis & Clark	55,716	37,642	38	Valley	7,675	4,695	42
Liberty	2,158	1,320	42	Wheatland	2,259	1,335	41
Lincoln	18,837	12,232	42	Wibaux	1,068	624	42
McCone	1,977	1,192	42	Yellowstone	129,352	84,935	37

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Compiled by Research & Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor & Industry

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